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DPRK Missions Tour Afro-Asian Countries

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul and Vice-Premiers Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae were touring countries in Africa, Middle East and Asia, leading DPRK delegations, according to KCNA.

ZAMBIA

Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called on Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, on Feb. 17.

He conveyed a personal message of President Kim Il Sung to the Zambian president.

"We have supported and will invariably support the great Korean people's cause of peaceful reunification," President Kaunda declared, and expressed resolute support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

On the same day talks were held between the Party and government delegations of the DPRK and Zambia.

The DPRK delegation headed by Pak Sung Chul arrived in Lusaka on Feb. 16 after visiting the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

During his stay in Democratic Yemen, the vice-president met Prime Minister Ali Nasser Mohamed on Feb. 12 and Chairman of the Presidential Council Salem Rubaya Ali on Feb. 14. He paid a call on Abdul Fattah Ismail, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization on Feb. 15 and conveyed a verbal message of President Kim Il Sung to him.

The secretary general said: "We will continue supporting the just cause of the Korean people against the U.S. troops' presence in south Korea and invariably maintain this principled stand in the future, too, as in the past."

Talks were held on Feb. 13 and 14 between the DPRK delegation and its Yemeni counterpart.

MALI

A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi visited the Republic of Mali from Jan. 27 to Feb. 1. The delegation called on Baba Dierra, Vice-Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation of Mali and Minister of Planning, on Jan. 31.

CAPE VERDE

The delegation visited the Republic of Cape Verde from Feb. 2 to 3. It called on Prime Minister Pedro Pires on Feb. 2 and President Aristides Pereira on Feb. 3.

GUINEA-BISSAU

The DPRK delegation on a visit to Guinea-Bissau paid a call to Luis Cabral, President of the Council of State on Feb. 8. The delegation visited the country from Feb. 4 to 8. It met Victor Saude Maria, Commissioner of State for External Relations of the Council of Commissioners of State, on Feb. 6 and Francisco Mendes, Chief State Commissioner, on Feb. 8.

The chief state commissioner declared: "Our Party and government recognize only one Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the respected and beloved leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung."

CONGO

Joachim Yhomby Opango, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, on Feb. 16 met the DPRK government delegation. Vice-Premier Chong Jun Gi conveyed a personal message of President Kim Il Sung to the Congolese president.

He expressed full and militant support to the stand of the WPK and the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The delegation visited the Congo from Feb. 14 to 17.

BURMA

A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae arrived in Rangoon on Feb. 20 for an official visit to Burma.

U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, on Feb. 20 met Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae. He conveyed a personal letter of President Kim Il Sung to the Burmese president. (KCNA)

Non-Aligned Summit to Open In Cuba, 1979

The Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will be convened in Havana in the second half of 1979 according to a decision of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, a Pool report says.

The national preparatory committee for the sixth summit was formed recently and has begun its activities.

This scheduled summit will be preceded by a meeting of the non-aligned co-ordination bureau in Kabul, Afghanistan, in May this year for a debate on the draft agenda of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries which will be held in Belgrade in July this year.

Military Del. To USSR

A military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces, left Pyongyang by special plane on February 21 to attend the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet army. (KCNA)

2nd Int'l Reunification Conf. Slated for Nov. 27-29

A national liaison committee to support Korea's independent, peaceful reunification met on Feb. 15 in Tokyo.

This liaison body was formed last December to coordinate, on a national level, activities of local organizations set up throughout this country.

The liaison committee announced that Japan will host the Second International Conference for Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification on Nov. 27 to 29 in the Japanese capital of Tokyo.

The first international conference was held in Brussels on Feb. 21 and 22, 1977 with the participation of delegations from about 50 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Then, Tokyo was unanimously recommended as the venue of the second conference.

The liaison committee decide to send around 60 representatives of local organizations to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between April and July.

Present at the Feb. 15 meeting were Ichikawa Makoto.

41st Local Com. Formed Here

As many as 41 prefectural committees for Korea's reunification have been set up in Japan as a result of the recent formation of the Miyazaki prefectural committee.

Its inauguration meeting was held on Feb. 8 in Miyazaki city with the attendance of about 60 representatives of various strata in the prefecture, including political parties, trade unions, democratic organizations, scholars and men of culture.

The newly formed organization chief representative of the Japan Committee to Support Korea's Independent, Peaceful Reunification, and Iwai Akira, secretary general of the committee. All theses were representatives from 40 prefectural organizations.

demands: the Japanese Government change its Korea policy; the U.S. forces withdraw from Japan and south Korea; support be extended to the south Koreans' democratization movement; Tokyo's shady relationship with Seoul be brought into broad daylight.

The participants at the inauguration expressed their determination to work hard for Korea's earlier reunification and success of the Tokyo international conference.

'Two-Korea' Plot under Fire

The memorandum published on Feb. 1 by the DPRK Government is receiving positive support in many countries.

'IZVESTIYA'

A recent issue of the Soviet paper Izvestiya printed a commentary stressing that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries firmly support the peace-loving policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The commentary said:

Announcing on the one hand that U.S. ground troops would be "withdrawn" from south Korea over a period of 4-5 years, the United States manifested on the other its support to the south Korean rulers. The United States also disclosed its intention to play an active part in Asia, maintaining its military foothold there as ever. To this end, the U.S. Government decided to set up a "south Korea-U.S. joint command."

At the same time, the U.S. administration is working to make south Korea and Japan establish direct military ties between them.

The U.S. ruling circles hope Japan to play a big role in strengthening the "triangular military alliance" linking the U.S., south Korea and Japan.

The Japanese ruling quarters are increasing their financial "aid" to the south Korean "regime."

The ever increasing support of the United States and Japan to the south Korean rulers caused a real war racket in south Korea.

VIET NAM

The unification of Korea must be settled by the Korean people themselves, without any foreign interference.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam said this in its statement issued on February 16.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully supports the correct stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expounded in the said memorandum and strongly condemns all schemes and manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to create "two Koreas," declared the statement.

It went on:

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the entire Vietnamese people firmly support the fair and reasonable proposals and guidelines put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to realize a peaceful and independent unification of the homeland, and will continue to support the just cause of the Korean people till complete victory.

'I'HUMANITE'

The French paper "I'Humanite" on February 13 carried a commentary. The paper said:

Korea must be reunified to develop as one state. This alone can put an end to the cause of split and war in this region.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea called upon the governments and peoples of all countries to actively help the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

In conclusion the paper said that the Korean people always regard it as their legitimate right and loftiest task to retake the territory and people lost at the hands of outside forces and establish national sovereignty.

L. American Conf. Calls For Korea Reunion

The Latin American and Caribbean Conference for Peace, Sovereignty and Economic Independence held in the capital of Mexico some time ago unanimously adopted a resolution on Korea, according to a report from Mexico.

The resolution noted:

The conference strongly denounces the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets to create "two Koreas," the attempt of U.S. imperialism to occupy south Korea for ever and its preparations for a new war on the Korean Peninsula.

The conference expresses once again most frank support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which opposes the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean puppets, the war provokers and agents of the fascist suppression against the south Korean people, and demands the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The conference ardently appeals to all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to extend effective and practical solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for checking and smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The conference was attended by representatives of political parties and public organizations and noted personages of Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Pyongyang Blasts Brown

U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told on Feb. 20 the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, "We are and will remain a major force in the Pacific."

He also said that the U.S. plans to increase its air power in south Korea before the end of this year. The Carter administration is said to send more 12 F-4 Phantoms to south Korea in addition to 60 already stationed there.

Listing Trident missiles, cruise missiles, F-15 Eagles and so on, Brown said, "In the next five years we will be strengthening our forces in the region by the introduction of several advanced weapons system."

"We will maintain the size of our Pacific fleet and modernize and increase it," he added.

Among other things, the defense secretary stressed the importance of Japan-U.S. cooperation.

Before his arrival at Los Angeles, Brown held conferences in Hawaii with top American military commanders for the Pacific area to discuss the projected U.S. ground troop withdrawal from south Korea.

At a news conference in Honolulu on Feb. 17, he said that the U.S. is "determined to defend south Korea."

"We are going to maintain our commitment" to south Korea, added John W. Vessey, commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea.

Brown's remarks meant, in a word, that the U.S. would not quit south Korea but maintain its colonial rule over there and would resort to "force," if necessary, to realize its wild designs, said Rodong Sinmun, Feb. 22, in a commentator's article.

The organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea went on:

This is a brigandish logic revealing the intention to occupy other's land indefinitely by "force" under the pretext of "honoring commitment" and a high-handed act "threatening" our people and the Asian people who are struggling for the independence of the nations and the independent development of the countries.

What is notably grave is that Brown, expatiating on the "commitment" to the south Korean puppets, stated that much of the U.S. armament would be turned over to the south Korean puppets and "large-scale military exercise would be frequently staged" in south Korea by the U.S. forces and the south Korean puppet army to "reiterate the depth and strength of the commitment."

This reveals the intention of the U.S. to create "two Koreas" by force of arms and thereby freeze the division of Korea, keep hold on south Korea as its colony and military base for an indefinite period and, furthermore, realize its aggressive designs on the whole of Korea. This is also designed to dampen the ever rising fighting spirit of the south Korean people for the democratisation of society and the country's reunification, give a shot in the arm to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique driven into a hopeless bog, utterly isolated and rejected internally and externally, and goad them into a new war gamble.

For all their talk about "pullout" from south Korea, the U.S. imperialists are, in fact, reinforcing armed forces and hastening war preparations there, declared the paper.

The U.S. defense secretary on Feb. 22 undisguisedly disclosed such aggressive intentions once again in his testimony before the U.S. House International Relations Committee which is deliberating U.S. military aid package to south Korea.

U.S. air and naval forces would become involved immediately and U.S. Marines based in Okinawa would be on the scene within a couple of days in case of war on the Korean Peninsula, he said.

Additional squadrons of air force fighter aircraft could be flown to south Korea from the western Pacific on the same day of the outbreak of war in order to reinforce U.S. air units already there, Brown said.

He added within five days U.S. air and naval forces could move toward the Korean Peninsula and within a week tactical fighter squadrons could be flown from the U.S. mainland.

Within a few weeks, he said, U.S. air and naval forces would be introduced from the U.S. West Coast.

These provocative statements came out at a time when the largest-scale "south Korea-U.S. joint maneuver" is to start in south Korea from March 7, involving the U.S. forces from the mainland, the western Pacific area and Okinawa as well as those in south Korea and the south Koreans.

There is no doubt that the American military presence in south Korea and arms reinforcement are the source of constant threat to peace and security in Korea and the rest of Asia and the growing tension in the region, which has reached its peak. Eventually, it will lead to a real war.

S. Korean Dissidents Demand Pak Quit, Hit State Dep.

South Korean dissidents demanded Pak Jung Hi dismantle his despotic one-man rule and dissolve the puppet national assembly.

Such demands were made in a "declaration for democracy" signed by 66 prominent dissident leaders. They read it at a prayer meeting held on the evening of Feb. 24 at the Christian Hall in Seoul to commemorate the 59th anniversary of the "March 1 independence movement" against the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule.

Criticism of the Pak "regime" and the "*yusin* constitution" is strictly prohibited under the 1975 "presidential decree."

The latest declaration is the third since the publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" by 18 dissident leaders on Mar. 1, 1976. Last year they also made public its second declaration on the same occasion.

For the first time in a number of years, their ranks appear to have been strengthened with participation of writers and journalists.

Among the signers of the seven-page document criticizing Pak "regime's" foreign policy, domestic politics, economic situation and reunification policy were Yun Bo Son, the 80-year-old former "president"; Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun; Chong Gu Yong, former "president" of the ruling "Democratic Republican Party"; Chon Gwan U, former editor-in-chief of "Tonga Ilbo"; Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon; Pak Hyong Gyu, a Protestant civic leader, and university professors ousted from campus last year for their criticism of Pak's "*yusin*" dictatorship.

Despite danger of imprisonment, these dissidents have organized themselves into the "south Korean council for human rights movement." Many of them have been in prison at one time or another.

The declaration put up the following five-point demands:

The "*yusin* system" should be abolished by peaceful procedures, the "national assembly" dissolved and a democratic constitution instituted;

All the "prisoners of conscience" should be released unconditionally and immediately, including intellectuals, students, workers and religionists;

The "defendants" involved in the case of the "People's Revolutionary Party" should be judged again at a fair court;

An end should be brought to the militarization of campus and free campus and study activities;

Censorship should be removed at once and the free press restored.

The declaration was circulated to foreign newsmen while scores of plain-clothesmen circled outside the meeting hall.

One week ago in a letter to U.S. President Carter, Yun Bo Son and other south Korean dissident leaders accused the U.S. State Department of defending Pak Jung Hi's repressive regime.

In the harshly-worded open letter, they protested that a recent State Department report on human rights gave the impression there are no serious human rights problems in south Korea.

Seoul Bars Entry of Ex-Post Scribe

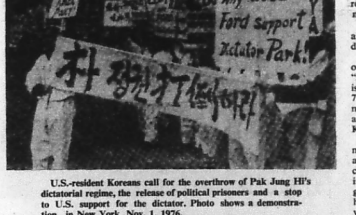
South Korea barred entry of former Washington Post correspondent John Saar as a "persona non grata" allegedly because of his "consistently prejudiced and biased" reporting on south Korea in the past.

The former Post's bureau chief in Tokyo arrived in Seoul on the evening of Feb. 18. Upon his arrival at Seoul's Kimpo international airport, Saar was intercepted by immigration officers, escorted to a downtown hotel where he spent the night, and forced to leave south Korea aboard the first available airplane to Tokyo on the following day.

In Manila, where he arrived from Tokyo on Feb. 21, Saar said he was "disappointed but not surprised" by the south Korean action, which he said showed "an increasing inability by the people who surround President Park to tolerate any criticism of his regime."

"The record will show my stories have consistently been accurate," he added.

Seoul's denial of entry for Saar was based on the assumption that his report for a German magazine would be detrimental to Pak Jung Hi's "regime" as most of his articles for the Post were so, the south Korean authorities alleged.



U.S.-resident Koreans call for the overthrow of Pak Jung Hi's dictatorial regime, the release of political prisoners and a stop to U.S. support for the dictator. Photo shows a demonstration in New York, Nov. 1, 1976.

KOREA FOCUS

US Bases in Japan Target Korean Peninsula

The policy of withdrawing U.S. ground forces from south Korea is spotlighting the American military bases in the Japan Archipelago. On Feb. 22 U.S. Defense Secretary told the House International Relations Committee that in case of a contingency on the Korean Peninsula the United States would commit to the Korean battleground one brigade of the Okinawa-based 3rd Marine Division in two days, one air force squadron from the Western Pacific on the same day of a clash, and tactical naval task forces from the nearest area in five days. In brief, he admitted that U.S. military bases on the islands of Japan play a key role in the American response to a contingency in Korea.

New Naval Island Strategy

An American military expert Michael Clare described the post-Vietnam Asian strategy of the United States as a "naval island strategy" whereby to retain naval superiority and maintain military bases overseas in a bid to preserve American hegemony in the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions without use of ground troops. The 1979 defense report showed that in the 19-70's there was much change in the American conception of force deployment, structure of bases and defense posture with regard to Asia. The premise of American strategy before the 70's was the overwhelming military superiority of the United States, whereas the United States adopted "selective defense strategy" for the 70's, on the assumption of its weakened power. This "selective defense strategy" envisages merger or reduction or relocation of bases set up in a vast region in order to improve military installations in a strategic area. The new strategy attaches importance to south Korea as the forward base and to Japan as a support base.

The architect of this strategy was the Nixon Administration and the Carter Administration is following the same strategy which is the basis of the current plan to withdraw ground troops from south Korea. With some ground troops being phased out and base facilities reduced, the American armed forces are increasing their mobility enough to deploy combat-ready troops immediately to any trouble spot. It is believed that the United States can commit to Korea any time troops far powerful than 8 divisions and 12 tactical fighter wings mobilized for the last Korean war.

Offensive-Purpose Bases

The American military bases in the Japan Archipelago have radically been reorganized to cope with any contingency. The number of bases were decreased to 143 nation-wide, of which those of major strategic importance are being reinforced to a great extent. Yokosuka, Yokota, Atsugi and Misawa in Japan proper and Kadena on Okinawa rank among the largest bases in the Far East. Iwakuni functions as an operational base, while the other bases on the mainland of Japan serve as depot, transportation, relay, intelligence, communications and reconnaissance centres. Yokosuka is a repair base for naval vessels. The base functions of Kadena have greatly been expanded and improved as a base for mobile strike forces composed of air force units and Marine units.

An important fact about these bases is their preoccupation with a possible renewal of fighting on the Korean Peninsula. The base facilities of Kadena on Okinawa are mostly on the ground and visible, a clear evidence that they are not anticipating a nuclear attack by ICBM's from the Soviet Union. China has long been eliminated from the list of enemy states because of the so-called Sino-Russian dispute. Deployment of operational forces in Iwakuni and Okinawa nearest to Korea indicates their targeting of Korea alone.

This is also clear from troop deployment. As for air force units, mobile strike forces, the tactical 5th Air Force is headquartered in Yokota and is made up of the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing on Okinawa and the air force units stationed in south Korea. These strike forces are readied for action any time at a moment's notice. The 7th Fleet, homeported in Yokosuka, is formed with 65 large and small warships with nuclear attack capability, including the carrier *Midway*. The 3rd Marine Division, once deployed in Vietnam, is now stationed on Okinawa as ground combat forces. Not a day passes without these forces conducting drills for action in an imaginary Korean contingency. South Korea and the United States are frequently staging major joint military maneuvers. Korea is a 12-hour flight from Guam by B-52's carrying A- and H- bombs which regularly fly over south Korea for bombing drills. A distinctive feature of these joint ground troops is mountain warfare or massive use of tanks, unlike unconventional warfare in the last Vietnam war.

It makes no sense at all if the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea fails to lead to relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. The latest remark of Defense Secretary Brown is a re-emphasis on the combat role of U.S. bases in Japan and an attempt at sharpening the tensions. This is a challenge to the Korean people and the world public.

Another Long-Distance Belt Conveyor Built

A large-scale long-distance belt conveyor was built on the Ryongdang Beach on the West Sea of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This 1,120 metre long belt conveyor links the Haeju Cement Factory with the Haeju Port.

Korean workers and technicians built it on the sea in a matter of six months, upholding the policy of the three ways of transport (pipeline, belt conveyor and cableway) put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

This belt conveyor will carry two times more cement than the train from the Haeju Cement Factory to the Haeju Port.

The DPRK already completed the construction of the 4.6 km-long belt conveyor line for transporting earth from the mine of the Hwanghae Iron Allied Complex to Nungnam Islet in South Hwanghae Province.

This belt conveyor has the capacity of carrying 50,000 tons of earth a day, rotating 2.5 metres per second.

The first-stage project of the large-scale long-distance belt conveyor line at the Komdok Mine has also been successfully completed.

Photo shows the 1,120 meter long belt conveyor link the Haeju Cement Factory with the Haeju Port in South Hwanghae Province.

Pyongyang Art Troupe Performs in Burma

The Pyongyang Art Troupe of the DPRK is giving performances before large audiences in Burma, winning a warm welcome and acclaim of her people, according to a report.

The Korean artists gave their premiere at the Rangoon Open-Air Theatre on February 1.

Seeing the performance together with people of various strata that day were U Min Thein and U Ba Nyein, Members of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; U Aye Maung, Minister of Culture; U Thein Aung, Chairman of the Rangoon Municipal People's Council; and personages concerned and men of the press. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Rangoon were among the audience.

On January 30 the performance was appreciated by U Ye Goung, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party and Minister of Agriculture and Forest; U Hla Phone, Foreign Minister; and U Van Kulh, Minister of Social Welfare.

Those who saw the performance lavished praise on it, saying: "An art as beautiful as a diamond," "a unique art without an equal in the world" and "a fascinating art which people are never weary of seeing even ten times."

Foreign Minister U Hla Phone said:

Korean art is a popular art which has been perfected on the highest level under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

The performance in our country of the Pyongyang Art Troupe personally sent by respected President Kim Il Sung has further deepened our understanding of Korea and greatly encouraged us. Your performance will enjoy warm support and welcome in any countries of the world as in Burma.

U Ye Goung, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party and Minister of Agriculture and Forest, said:

I express thanks to respected President Kim Il Sung for sending the goodwil art mission to our Burmese.

Korean art is indeed a fascinating, graceful and flawlessly perfect art.

Korean art is a concentrate artistic representation of all the successes achieved under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung.

It is a genuine weapon of struggle serving the revolution and a genuine guide of life.

The Burmese Minister of Culture said:

The genuine art of people is precisely Korean art. Your performance wonderful in content and form and perfect in ensemble and artistry is a typical people's art showing romance of human life.

The world can have a genuine art only when it follows the example of Korean art. This, I think, is a law of the development of art in our era.

Korean art is indeed a most prominent art, the best in the world.

The world's art should learn from Korean art.

Only then can it develop as a genuine art, an art for the people.

I extend thanks to respected President Kim Il Sung for having created an art as beautiful and brilliant as a diamond and sending it even to our Burma.

Mu Saw Hlaing, director of a publishing house, said:

Korean art has developed on the highest plane because respected President Kim Il Sung put forward a correct line and policy of literature and art and shows deep care for the development of art.

Korean art is, indeed, an art as clear as spring water and an art rising on a high level.

U Thein Aung, Chairman of the Rangoon Municipal People's Council, noted:

Korean art blooming under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung is our envy.

Seeing the dance "Fairies of Mt. Kumgang," I thought lots of things.

There is the seven fairies' dance in Burma. But it is not so beautiful and enchanting as the dance "Fairies of Mt. Kumgang." True fairies are in Korea. How happy it would be if only one of the eight Korean fairies is sent to our Burma!

A member of the art troupe of the Union of Burma said:

I took to the stage more than 10 years ago, but it was the first time for me to see such a beautiful and graceful art.

Korean dance language is tender and diversified. This is its advantage. This, combined with dazzling costume, beautiful stage setting and progressive music, cannot but strike the heart strings of people. Korea is a country of art. Korea is a country with the most fascinating art with which no country of the world can compete.

I am greatly proud of having in Asia a country with the most beautiful and brilliant art in the world.

Dr. Win Thein said:

All the numbers put on the stage by the Korean artists today are flawless.

Korean art is easy to understand and leaves a deep impression on everyone because it, distinct in national coloring, gives a perfect and excellent artistic depiction of life.

U Long Aung, deputy director of the open-air theatre, said:

I have been deputy director of the theatre for nearly 20 years. But I have never felt such a high pride as these days in my work.

After the arrival of the Pyongyang Art Troupe in Burma telephone calls asking tickets are endless from various parts of the city as well as from local places.

Rangoon, meeting the Korean art troupe, is filled with joy.

Photo shows a part of Korean classical "Trio Dance."

Coal Industry—Key for Economic Development

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made a consistent effort to develop the coal industry in accordance with the policy of independent national economic construction because she abounds in coal. The self-sufficiency rate of raw materials and energy is currently more than 70 percent. The corresponding figures of Japan, West Germany, France and England are respectively 0.3 percent, 6.5 percent, 1.5 percent and 0.3 percent, as they entirely depend upon imported oil. If the oil supply is cut, all their industries will be paralysed and the people's living will adversely be affected.

The rapidly-developing industries of the DPRK requires a sharp increase in coal production: steel-making, chemical industry, expanded railroad freight volume, construction of many thermal power stations, introduction of coal gasification and mass-production of various kinds of better-quality consumer products such as chemical fibre, synthetic rubber, daily necessaries, chemicals, chemical raw materials.

Given this increased demand, the Republic set the target of coal output at 70-80 million tons in the Second Seven-Year Plan, which compares with the present output of 50 million tons. This high target is expected to be attained through the energetic technical revolution, such as introduction of most sophisticated large-capacity machinery.

Before her liberation coal deposits of Korea were estimated at 1,700 million tons: anthracite 1,350 million tons and brown coal 350 million tons. After liberation active nation-wide geological surveys and prospecting of coal resources led to the discovery of an estimated 8,000 million tons of coal deposits in the northern half of the Republic. Of the figure, anthracite account for two-thirds and soft coal one-third. Ninety percent of anthracite deposites are powdered coal. Most of soft coal deposits are brown coal. Ninety percent of anthracite deposits are in South Pyongan Province on the west coast and ninety percent of brown coal concentrated in North Hamgyong Province on the east coast.

These collieries transportation and pit labour are mostly mechanized.

For the effective utilization of coals the DPRK successfully wrestled with the gasification of anthracite from earlier times. The gasification of anthracite was suggested at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1956 and was completed in 1960. This was of great scientific significance. As a result the country came to be able to produce large quantities of chemical fertilizers, urea cyanic acid and other chemicals.

This also made it possible to rapidly develop the paraffin composition industry and to produce high-grade lubricating oil.

DPRK's Coal Output

1960	1,041
1961	1,170
1962	1,320
1963	1,404
1964	1,404
1970	1,440
1975	5,000
2nd 7-Yr. Plan	7,000~8,000

(in 10,000 tons)

The realization of anthracite gasification paved the way for developing metallurgical industry with domestic resources.

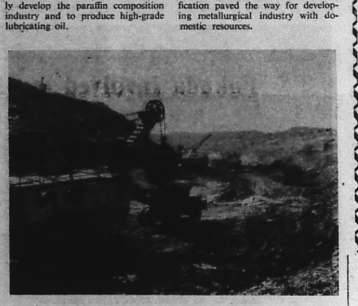


Photo shows the Kumya Youth Coal Mine.

Railway Electrification Advances

Korea has become one of the most advanced countries in the electrification of railways.

Three hundred and eighty kilometres of railway lines with steep gradients and heavy freight traffic were newly switched over to electric traction during the Six-Year Plan.

The trunk lines and many branch lines were electrified in the DPRK. As a result, the proportion of electric traction to the aggregate railway freight haulage went up to 66 per cent.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung marked progress was made not only in the electrification of railways but in all branches of transport in the country.

A total of 471 kilometres of railway lines were newly built and a number of narrow-gauge railways turned into broad-gauge ones. The railway network has been arranged in a more rational way in keeping with the demand of the development of the national economy.

The railway transport will make greater development in the Second Seven-Year Plan period.

In this period the volume of railway freight haulage will increase 1.7 times, freight carriage by motor lorries 4 times and cargo shipment 4.4 times respectively.

During the new long-term plan period 1,600 kilometres of railways will be electrified to raise the proportion of electric traction in the overall railway freight transport to 87 per cent.

Korean Record Company of Chongryun Set Up

The Korean Record Company of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) was set up on February 16.

Its purpose is to develop national emotion and independent spirit among the compatriots in Japan by widely disseminating our beautiful songs that suit their sentiments and propagate the proud national culture of the Korean people among the peoples of Japan and other countries.

The company will manufacture records of well-known Korean music and famous world music and publish Korean musical notes and booklets.

It will also run a music class to give lessons to compatriots in Japan on our songs and national instruments.

Nampo—City of Industry, Port City of Culture

Nampo situated at the estuary of the River Taedong-gang on the west coast is the gateway to Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and a city of industry, a port city of culture.

It has been built into a modern city under the warm care of President Kim Il Sung.

Before liberation it was a backward city far removed from modern civilisation. But today the city has developed into an industrial centre with a modern heavy industry and light industry, a leading fishery base on the west coast and a foreign trade centre.

The city has scores of centrally controlled industrial factories including the Nampo Smeltery, the Nampo Glass Factory and the Nampo Shipyard and more than 50 local industrial factories, such as a daily necessaries factory, clothing factory and paper mill.

The production at these factories is increasing year after year. In 1977, as compared with 1963, the gross output value of the city's central industry grew more than 2.1 times and that of local industry over 4.4 times.

The Nampo Smeltery which produced semi-finished goods with backward equipment before liberation has today turned into a giant non-ferrous metallurgical centre of the country producing finished goods of hundreds of kinds of different standards and qualities.

The Nampo Glass Factory has also been built up into a large glass production base. Its production has grown scores of times since its commissioning. Now the factory produces a sufficient amount of plate glass and glassware needed for the national economy.

The city's local industry has made rapid progress and now produces all kinds of goods for daily use. It fully meets the city's demand and sends a large quantity of surplus goods to other parts of the country.

The Nampo Port has been constructed into a modern trade port, which accommodates large foreign merchant ships.

The city has a fishery station and many fishermen's cooperatives as well as the West Sea Fishery Research Institute and a fishery college.

The city is also proud of its well-distributed network of educational, cultural, publishing, health and welfare service establishments. There are nearly 70 schools of all levels including colleges, hundreds of nurseries and kindergartens, a people's hospital, clinics and therapeutic and prohylactic organs.

Industrialized Agriculture

The farmers of socialist Korea are looking forward to a bright future when they will produce more crops, while working 8 hours a day by an industrial method.

In the DPRK where irrigation and electrification have been finished, agriculture will be completely industrialised when the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture is completed by supplying 10-12 tractors per 100 *chongbo* of farmland and more farm machines and chemicalisation realised. Then each farmer will be able to tend five *chongbo* of paddy fields or ten *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and eight hour workday be enforced in the countryside.

A decisive progress will be made in industrialising and modernising agriculture during the new long-term plan which started this year.

The countryside will have 8-10 tractors per 100 *chongbo* of farmland and more lorries and farm machines in 1984. The application of chemical fertilizers per *chongbo* will exceed two tons and weeding be done by a chemical method in all fields.

Encouraged by this bright prospect, the "all-family-members-become-tractor-drivers movement" is afoot in the countryside. Through this mass movement, all members of families, sub-workteams and workteams are striving to acquire agricultural technique including tractor operation.

Today Korean farmers who had pulled wooden ploughs by themselves up until 30 years ago and their sons and daughters are doing farming with machines and chemicals under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Already last year almost all work, such as ploughing, harrowing, rice transplanting, weeding, spraying of fertilizers, reaping, thrashing and carrying was done by tractors whose number stood at 5-6 for every 100 *chongbo* and various other farm machines. More than 60 per cent of rice and maize fields which account for a greater part of the farmland were weeded with pesticides.

Thanks to such shining successes achieved in industrialising agriculture, the farmers produced last year 4.5 times as much grain as that right after liberation, by the Juche-based farming method despite the serious influence of the cold front.

Having a large stock of grain, the country exports more than 500,000 tons of rice and a large amount of maize to over 20 countries of the world this year.

Advanced Sanitary System

The DPRK is one of those countries whose people's average life span has lengthened. Last year its figure reached 73 years: 70 for men and 76 for women. This was made clear in the report of Premier Li Jong Ok at the 1st Session of the 6th DPRK SPA last December.

The average expectancy of the people lengthened for 20 years from 1945 to 1960 and 6 years from 1961 to 1970.

Those countries in which the average span of life is over 70 years for men and over 75 years for women are Sweden, Japan, Holland, Denmark and Norway. It is an international trend that women enjoy a longer life than men.

The average span of life is one of indices to the condition of health of the population and its standards of living. Therefore it is used for the international comparison of the standards of medical treatment. From the viewpoint of the average life span, the standard of medical treatment of the DPRK is well at a world level.

This success has been made possible by the complete free medical care system enforced from January, 1953. Doctor's fees, hospital charges and charges for medicine are entirely taken upon by the state. It is not necessary for in- and out-patients to worry about any fees needed for their medical treatment. Recuperation at recreation houses and sanatoriums located in scenic spots is also free of charge not to mention traveling. One who is in hospital can receive the same wage as he receives on the job. A 77-day maternity leave is available for a pregnant woman.

Doctorless rural villages arise as a serious social problem in some countries. In the DPRK, however, there is no such rural village. All the village clinics were converted into hospitals in 1974. The number of doctors reached a high level of the world. (See table B)

A nation-wide system to take care of children health was rapidly developed. Over 3.5 million children are attending over 60,000 kindergartens and creches. A hospital or clinic is attached to each kindergarten and creche. The number of beds is 573.3 per 10,000 children.

Prophylactic medical science is the basis of the medical treatment. In order to preserve and promote the health of the working people, sanitary efforts were made and prophylactic medical examination conducted on a nation-wide scale for the prevention of epidemics. As a result, the following diseases were exterminated—cholera, Japanese encephalitis, endemic, variola, typhoid, recurrent fever and venereal disease. Death rate was sharply decreased. Furthermore, prior to the construction of any factory or enterprise, a thorough investigation is conducted by the government sanitary inspection station concerned. Approval is obtained for the construction of factory provided that there is no danger of pollution.

Each doctor is charged with taking care of a designated area. A doctor is always on his beat, carries with him all the medical records of the local inhabitants. If people change their addresses or their workshops, their medical records are handed down to their new doctor. This means that every resident has his own family doctor.

A hygienic environment is indispensable for promoting people's health.

Pyongyang has a population of over 1 million and its green area per person is 47 centare (1976). It is far wider than 26.9 of Bonn, 22.8 of London, 19.2 of New York, 11.4 of Rome, 8.6 of Leningrad, 8.4 of Paris, 1.5 of Tokyo, 2.1 of Osaka and 2.2 of Kyoto (1973, survey of the Ministry of Construction of Japan/unit: centare.)

Table B Country-by-country number of doctors

country	number of doctors (per 10,000 people)
DPRK	17.0
U.S.	15.5
England / Wales	12.1
Sweden	13.0
W. Germany	17.0
France	13.0
Japan	11.6

(1969)

Table A Country-by-country average life span

	man	woman
DPRK	70.0	76.0
S. Korea	59.7	64.1
Japan	70.7	76.0
United Kingdom	67.8	73.8
France	68.5	76.1
Sweden	72.0	77.4
Denmark	70.7	75.9
U.S.	67.4	75.1
U.S.S.R.	65.0	74.0

(Source: 1974 UN statistics, but the DPRK figures are for 1976)

News in Brief

Feb. 12

* Ahmed Hussein Al Ghashmi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, received Kim Yong Il, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Yemen Arab Republic.

Feb. 14

* Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received Song Gi Tae, Ambassador of the DPRK to Mozambique.

Feb. 18

* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Hong Sop left Pyongyang for Libya by air.

Feb. 20

* A protocol was signed in Pyongyang after talks between the government economic delegations of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic for the implementation of the agreement on developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the DPRK and GDR governments which was concluded on December 11, 1977.

Feb. 21

* Willfried Gredler, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A Soviet moviemen's delegation headed by Oleg Ivanovich Ioshin, Vice-Chairman of the State Film Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

(KCNA)

Seoul Subway Scandal

8% Rebate Asked before 1971 "Presidential" Poll

The syndicate of four Japaneset trading firms which won the contract for the export of rolling stock for the Seoul subway was first asked to pay an exorbitant eight percent of the total sales amount in rebates about a month before the "presidential" election in south Korea on Apr. 27, 1971, the Asahi Shimbun has learned. They were asked by the late Kim Song Gon, the "fixer" in the deal.

The incumbent "president," Pak Jung Hi, won the close contest, defeating Kim Dae Jung. Kim Song Gon was chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic Republican Party, the south Korean ruling party, at the time.

The rate of the rebates, however, was eventually reduced to four percent, which amounted to ¥770,000,000, or $2,500,000 at the exchange rate in those days.

According to a senior official of one of the four Japanese companies, who had close connections with sources in the south Korean ruling party, Kim Song Gon met a ranking official of Mitsubishi Corp., which headed the syndicate, in late March, 1971. At the meeting, the four made the eight-percent rebate request and promised that the order would go to the Japanese group, he said.

The four firms—Mitsubishi, Marubeni, Mitsui and Nissho-Iwai—jointly won a bidding for the 186 coaches in March, 1973, and Mitsubishi, on behalf of the group, remitted the initial installment of the rebate, $1,200,000, to an account at the New York branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank in April, 1971, he said. Mitsubishi collected $300,000 each from the other three firms between July and August the same year.

This story tallies with the rumor circulating among employes of Japanese trading firms stationed in Seoul at the time that Mitsubishi made a $1,000,000 political contribution in connection with the "presidential" election and other Japanese firms also made similar donations.

The same official also disclosed that the four Japanese firms negotiated the reduction in the requested rebates from the original eight percent of total subway sales to four percent around May, 1973, when talks on the price of rolling stock were coming to an end.

According to figures obtained from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund which made a huge loan for the Seoul subway project, the total sales of the four firms came to ¥19,228 million, including the bills for related railway equipment, so the $2,500,000 rebates actually paid by them accounted for four percent of their sales.

The late Kim Song Gon was leader of the Sang Ryong (Double Dragon) business concern.

Kim, 64, was president of Kim Song Spinning Company, and Orient Press, as well as chairman of the Sang Ryong business combine.

Elected to the "national assembly" on the Democratic Republican Party ticket between 1963 and 1973, Kim held such important party posts as financial committee chairman and chairman of the central committee.

He was once president of the chamber of commerce and industry of south Korea.

Kim took charge of raising funds for the ruling party headed by Pak Jung Hi.

Kim Hyong Uk, former chief of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency now in the U.S., described the late businessman as the intermediary who helped Japanese trading firms win the contract for subway cars.

Kim Song Gon was named as one of the key figures involved in alleged Gulf Oil payoffs to the south Korean authorities.

This was revealed in a McCloy report published in 1976 by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission which inquired in 1974 and 1975 into Gulf Oil's questionable payments abroad.

It was said that Kim demanded that the U.S. oil company donate $10 million to the Democratic Republican Party of south Korea.

Subway Planned to Gain Votes: S. Korean Scholar

Pak Jung Hi and Yang Taek Sik, then Mayor of Seoul City, worked out a plan to construct a subway in Seoul. The subway was designed to win a large number of votes for Pak Jung Hi in the "presidential" election in Seoul City, a south Korean scholar named Chae Ho Su said in his article. The article discloses the political background to the Seoul subway deal.

Based on official documents, newspapers and interviews with nine persons engaged in the Seoul subway construction, Choe Ho Su wrote the article in 1971 under the title "Decision-Making Process for Seoul Subway Construction in 'ROK'".

The Seoul authorities had long been studying construction of the Seoul subway which could be used as shelters in an emergency, in order to improve traffic conditions in Seoul City.

However, the south Korean authorities had not yet made preparations for the construction of the planned Seoul subway at the end of 1969 when the Seoul City office proposed a plan for the subway construction.

On his party, Pak Jung Hi confined himself to a hot-spring hotel so as to hold a secret consultation with his staff on the nomination of the new Mayor of Seoul City in April, 1970 when the incumbent Mayor stepped down. The result was that Yang Taek Sik, influencial businessman, former chief of the railway agency and governor of North Kyonsang Province, was picked there as Mayor of Seoul City.

In his inaugural address on April 16, 1970 when he took office as Mayor of Seoul City, Yang Taek Sik said that he would work out a concrete plan for the Seoul subway construction. The Seoul subway construction headquarters was established in June of the same year, and the Japan side pledged technological cooperation in the construction work at the fourth "south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" in July of the same year. The Japanese government sent a research mission to Seoul in September. Tokyo made great efforts to encourage the Pak Jung Hi junta to make preparations for the construction of the Seoul subway.

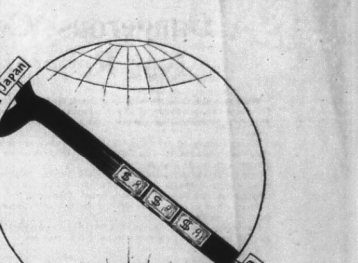
The article says that the construction of the Seoul subway had something to do with the "presidential" poll in April, 1971 where Pak Jung Hi won a close contest, defeating Kim Dae Jung, and with the "national assembly" election in May, 1971.

To secure "presidency," Pak Jung Hi had to get far more votes in Seoul City than his rival, Kim Dae Jung. The Pak Jung Hi junta had to start the construction work during the "presidential" election period. In fact, Pak Jung Hi actually played a leading role in the construction, though Yang Taek Sik was the actual promotor.

It is said that it was Pak Jung Hi himself who decided to adopt the AC-DC system for the Seoul subway. Pak Jung Hi said at the groundbreaking ceremony that the subway construction would change Seoul City into one of the ten best cities in the world, and that as a result the south Koreans would no longer regard their country as a backward and small country. This shows how he was enthusiastic about the construction of the Seoul subway which was aimed at winning votes for himself in the "presidential" election, the article said. The Seoul subway construction was aimed at the election.

The south Korean side had frequent contacts with the Japanese side, which was to send loans for the Seoul subway construction.

The 2.5 million dollar rebate—a focus of suspicion in deal—was asked by Kim Song Gon, chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic Republican Party about one month before the "presidential" poll.



from the sale of electric equipment in the Diet. He was at a loss for replies.

Part of the money earned from the subway carriages was channeled into pockets of south Korean politicians and pro-Seoul Japanese politicians in payment for their lobbying efforts in the deal.

But the south Korean and Japanese sides profited at the expense of the south Korean people.

Ito, Chief of the Criminal Affairs Bureau, said on Feb. 15 in the Justice Committee of the House of Representatives that the procuratorial authorities were keenly interested in the export of the subway carriages to south Korea. He hinted that the Seoul subway deal might develop into a criminal case. He also said that an investigation would be made into the Seoul subway deal if there was any criminal act involved in it.

U.S. House Starts Probe Into Subway Bribery

The House Ethics Committee chaired by John J. Flynt, investigating the Pak Jung Hi junta's influence-buying operation in the U.S., started a probe into the 2.5 million dollar rebate reminitted to the U.S. by a syndicate of four Japanese trading firm which won the bidding for rolling stock for the Seoul subway.

The committee will force the U.S. companies and banks related to the rebate to file necessary documents.

The committee knew nothing new about the supply of funds for the influence-buying operations, except that the south Korean "government" or "government organs" gave "KCIA" agents huge sums of money for bribing U.S. congressmen, as it had been focusing attention on the investigation of bribe-takers. Recently it was disclosed that a large sum of money was remmitted to the U.S. as a rebate of the price of the Seoul subway equipment. The investigation is now being made of how the huge sum of money was used for the Pak Jung Hi junta's influence-peddling operations aimed at U.S. legislators.

The four Japanese firms—Mitsubishi, Marubeni, Mitsui and Nissho-Iwai—remitted 625,000 dollars each, or 2.5 million dollars in all, to an account at the New York branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank from April, 1971 through May, 1973. In addition, the four companies remmitted a sum of 222 million yen or 2 percent of the gross profits in commission to Chang Il Enterprise in south Korea.

The committee pays attention to the purpose in remmiting the rebate for the Seoul subway deal to the U.S. The money has been apparently used for the pay-off operations. There is no doubt that the Pak Jung Hi junta's pay-off operations have been conducted jointly by Seoul, Washington and Tokyo.

Hitachi Profited Exorbitantly From Seoul Subway Project

The controversial Seoul subway was constructed with the backing of the Japanese government, in order to win votes for Pak Jung Hi in the south Korean "presidential" election in April, 1971.

On Feb. 14, Hitachi, Ltd., which received a package order for electric equipment for subway carriages, admitted having gained profits of over 480 million yen in connection with the Seoul subway project in 1973: The profits are broken down into 84 million yen for manufacturing 60 subway carriages, 389 million yen for electric equipment for 186 cars and 14 million yen for commissions.

The research mission which the Japanese government sent on two occasions to Seoul, said in its report that the Seoul subway should adopt the AC system. The report was later revised to say that the subway should adopt the AC-DC system. This revision was intended to increase the price for electric equipment for carriages. It is said Hitachi, Ltd. to reap a huge profit of 480 million yen.

It was decided by the Seoul side to adopt the AC-DC system instead of the AC system in 1973 when the Japan Railway Technical Service (JRTS) began to undertake technological consultation for the subway. A top official of the JRTS said that it acted according to the request of the Seoul side. But suspicions were aired in the Diet that the JRTS had instigated the Seoul side to collect commissions from the Japanese firms. The Seoul side made a contract with it to employ it as a consultant for the subway construction. The afore-mentioned fact further increased the suspicions.

According to the Feb.15 issue of "Tokyo Times", a Japanese daily newspaper, the Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency sent research missions to Seoul in September, 1970, in March, 1971 and in February, 1972.

The first research mission said in its report that the Seoul subway project should use AC 25kV Hz, as the best technological and economical system for the electrification of the south Korean railways. The report didn't support the AC-DC system for the Seoul subway project.

The second mission made a report practically the same in content as the first mission's report: If the AC-DC system was adopted, the per-carriage price would be increased by two million won (2.3 million yen at the exchange rate in these day). No AC-DC subway carriages were needed in south Korea because the DC route was very short there.

The south Korean side approved the report of the second research mission that government railways and subways should adopt the AC system in south Korea. The Seoul subway project was changed from AC to AC-DC in June, 1972, at the request of the JRTS which undertook technological consultant's work. The JRTS ignored the report of the second government research mission. The price of 47.5 million yen for each subway carriage went up to 51.5 million yen. The price of electric equipment for subway carriage was increased sharply when Hitachi, Ltd. received orders for electric equipment for carriages. A Hitachi spokesman was questioned about the 7.2 million yen commission out of the profits

Fukuda Involved in $100 Mil. Loans to S. Korea

Teramae Shigeru, Communist member of the Japanese Diet, questioned the government on Feb. 18 in the Budget Committee on two problems concerning 100 million dollar loans (government loans amounting to 50 million dollars and commercial loans of 49.5 million dollars) which the Tokyo side promised the Seoul side at the "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference" held in July, 1971, where discussions were made on loans for the Seoul subway construction and other economic aids to south Korea. He also called for a thorough probe into the loans which greatly bolstered the Pak Jung Hi junta in a tight corner, which was to meet the "presidential" and "national assembly" elections the next spring.

According to Teramae, the Seoul side didn't plan to use 7.2 million yen out of the 18 billion yen government loans which was broken down into 1.8 billion yen for machinery and equipment and for the construction of export-oriented industries and 5.4 billion yen for promoting small enterprises.

Commercial loans amounting to 17.82 billion yen were financed by seven Japanese foreign exchange banks (Fuji, Nippon Kangyo, Nippon Kogyo, Mitsubishi, Daiichi, Tokyo and Nippon Chokishinyo) according to the promise made at the "south Korea-Japan regular ministerial conference."

Fukuda Takeo, then Japanese Minister of Finance, is said to have played a major role in approving the loans to south Korea.

Teramae, criticizing Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda for saying that there was nothing fishy about the connections between Seoul and Tokyo, demanded that the administration authorities thoroughly investigate the suspicious Seoul-Tokyo relations. In response to the demand, Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda said that his government would consider an effective measure to dispel suspicion about the relations between south Korea and Japan.

Shomori Seiji, another Communist member of the Diet, who came back from the U.S. after probing there dirty connections between south Korea and Japan Feb. 19 outlined the results of his investigation work. His report helps disclose the truth about the Seoul subway deal and other dirty transactions between Seoul and Tokyo. He said, Li Ho Rak, former chief of the "KCIA" was believed to have received 1.3 million dollars of the 2.5 million dollar rebate related to the Seoul subway deal.

Shomori returned home on Feb. 6 after having talks with members of the Fraser-led investigation committee.

More Die-Hards in U.S. Congress To Aid to S. Korea

The Feb. 13, 1975 issue of "The Christian Science Monitor," a U.S. daily newspaper, said that more Congressmen support an end to or reduction of, military and economic aid to south Korea because of the Pak Jung Hi junta's influence-buying operations aimed at U.S. congressmen. A wider wedge has been driven into the relations between the U.S. Congress and the Carter Administration: The former demanding a thorough probe into the payoff case and the latter trying to settle it by reaching a "political compromise."

Newspaper reporters interviewed 37 Congressmen of the House Committee on International Relations of the U.S., of whom 14 actively supported a drastic measure against south Korea, and more than half urged for suspension or reduction of economic aid to south Korea. O'Neil, chairman of the House, claimed that it was difficult to see a bill on military aid to south Korea passed through Congress without Kim Dong Jo, former south Korean puppet ambassador in Washington, being sent to the U.S. Obviously, a thorough probe into the pay-off case requires the questioning of Kim Dong Jo and other top officials of the Pak Jung Hi junta.

A resolution has already been submitted to Congress, calling for testimony by suspected officials before Congress in order to look thoroughly into the Pak "regime's " influence-buying operations in the U.S.

Meanwhile, U.S. State Secretary Vance two weeks ago criticized moves in Congress to threaten the Pak junta by saying that no bill on military aid to south Korea would be approved without Kim Dong Jo being sent to the U.S.

On its party, the Pak Jung Hi junta is reluctantly acting according to the requests of Congress to send Pak Tong Son to the U.S., while refusing to send Kim Dong Jo to the U.S.

John J. Flynt, Chairman of the House Ethics Committee, announced on Feb. 15 that a secret hearing of Pak Tong Son had been adjourned another week, as Pak Tong Son's diabetes became serious. Pak Tong Son flew to Washington on Feb. 26 to testify before Congress on Feb. 28.

Threaten to End Funds For N-Reactors

Senator Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Ethics, has advised the south Korean "government" that he will block a $500 million American loan unless Seoul makes available information for his committee's investigation into allegations of Korean influence buying.

The Illinois Democrat said in a recent interview that his statement to the south Koreans was not a threat, but he added, "We have made it known that our cooperation with them will be more difficult if the south Koreans fail to cooperate with us."

Besides heading the Ethics Committee, Stevenson is chairman of the Senate Banking Committee's Subcommittee on International Finance, which passes on large credits extended by the Export-Import Bank to finance American sales abroad. The $500 million loan in question is intended to finance the purchase of two nuclear power reactors by the Koreans.

Stevenson said he would not call up that transaction for consideration until the Ethics Committee got the help it requested from Seoul. He said he had informed Kim Yong Sik, the south Korean "am bassador" to the U.S., of that position and had repeated the message through the State Department to Seoul.

Three years ago, Stevenson blocked a similar Export-Import Bank credit to assist the south Koreans in the construction of a nuclear power plant until Seoul ratified the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Senator said that the Ethics Committee wanted access to Kim Dong Jo, the former south Korean "ambassador" to the U.S., and four other senior south Korean officials. Stevenson declined to name them, but they presumably include Li Hu Rak, the former director of the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" who is alleged to have directed much of Seoul's covert effort to influence American policy.

So far, the Seoul side has adamantly refused to make Kim available under any circumstances, citing international practices that give ambassadors immunity from such proceedings. The U.S. State Department has supported the—Pak Jung Hi junta on that stand.

Kim, who served here from 1967 to 1973 and later became foreign minister, allegedly distributed envelopes stuffed with hundred-dollar bills to members of Congress and knew about other aspects of the covert operation.

Kim reportedly had more contacts among Senators than Pak Tong Son, the south Korean businessman who allegedly was a covert political agent in Washington. Korean sources aware of Kim's activities said he tried to cultivate senior Senators, both Democratic and Republican, in the Se nate leadership and on the Senate Appropriations, Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees.

* * *

The chairman of the House International Relations Committee, Clement Zablocki, on Feb. 23 said he doubted Congress will approve military aid for south Korea until the south Korean bribery scandal was cleared up.

The committee is presently considering legislation authorizing more than one billion dollars in military aid for south Korea to help compensate for the scheduled pullout of U.S. ground troops from south Korea over the next five years.

"I doubt whether in the present climate such legislation could be approved," the chairman said during a committee hearing on the aid request.

Asked to eleborate during a hearing recess, the Wisconsin Democrat said he hoped scheduled congressional testimony next week of south Korean businessman Pak Tong Son, who has been linked to the bribing of some congressmen, would clear up the aid mater.

Seoul Pressed U.S. Firm to Help Pay for Lobbyist

Washington Post carried on Feb. 6 an article written by Charles Babcock, its staff writer, who disclosed the Pak Jung Hi junta's influence-buying operations in the U.S. Congress.

The south Korean government put pressure on a U.S. defense contractor in 1973 to help pay the costs of Tongsun Park's lobbying activities in Congress.

The company—E-Systems Inc., of Dallas—was told by a Korean ambassador that Park had helped it win a contract to make field radios for the Korean army.

Officers of E-Systems say the company refused to make the suggested payments to Park, who has since been indicted as an agent of the South Korean government. But E-Systems did hire other Korean businessmen a few months later, and federal investigators have found that much of the more than $1 million paid to these other Korean consultants was connected to cash and funneled back to an embassy official in Washington.

Some of the money, investigators believe, was used to make the same kind of illegal payments to American officials that Park has been accused of making.

E-Systems officials contend the commission payments were legitimate. They said the company did not know what happened to the money that they paid to the Korean businessmen.

E-Systems was initialy approached by the Koreans through a letter, a copy of which The Washington Post has obtained from non-governmen sources.

The bluntly worded letter, dated April 11, 1973, was sent by Korean ambassador-at-large Yang You Chan to former Defense Department counsel John (Jeff) Davis. Davis later forwarded it to E-Systems. The letter claimed that Park had intervened to "pacify the congressional supporters' of a rival of E-Systems, thereby clearing the way for E-Systems' selection by the Korean government as a supplier of military radios.

"Since it was Tongsun's intervention that caused the project to be reviewed and since it is his guidance to which we look for our Washington operation (Congressional Military Appropriations), it goes without saying that it would be most advisable for you to recommend to your friends at E-Systems that they should accommodate Tongsun's requirements as well as E-Systems can, so that he can better serve his role," Yang wrote. (The missspellings are in the original.)

E-Systems is a major contractor for the U.S. intelligence agencies, and top officials often move back and forth between those agencies and the firm.

E-Systems officials have said they declined the overtures from Park. Four months later, however, the firm hired the Korean Research Institute, a group which included a close associate of President Park Chung Hee, to "assist" E-Systems in Korea.

Over the next three years, E-Systems paid $1.4 million in commissions to the KRI, through two Korean-born grocers who were the consultants' representatives in Los Angeles.

It is unclear what the KRI did to earn the money.

There are indications that as much as $1 million of these payments may have been converted to cash and funneled back to Col. Lee Hwan, a military attache at the Korean embassy in Washington.

Sources familiar with the investigation, for example, said that Howard Lee, one of the KRI's men in Los Angeles, told the Securities and Exchange Commission that he took about $300,000 in cash out of the KRI bank account in Los Angeles in early 1976 and delivered it to his uncle, Col. Lee.

An earlier KRI representative in Los Angeles, Yoo Jong Ho, is Col. Lee's brother-in-law. Thus, it is considered likely that the more than $700,000 in previous E-Systems payments were handled the same way.

Col. Lee insisted in a recent telephone interview that he "didn't make even 1 cent of illegal payments in the United States."

When asked what he did with the money then, Lee said only, "That's a family matter, a private matter."

The colonel, who was a military procurement officer in Korea at the time of the E-Systems contract, also emphatically denied suggestions that he was part of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. "Not even one with the KCIA," he said.

Lee, 43, complained in the phone conversation that previous news accounts of his involvement in the E-Systems case had hurt his reputation and stalled his expected promotion to general.

He agreed at first to meet with a Washington Post reporter, but then declined, saying his superiors would not give him permission.

Lee has been at the embassy since May, 1975. **(To be continued)**

Dangerous 'Compensatory Measures': Not Reduction But Reinforcement

While proposing the deceptive troop phaseout, the U.S. tries to keep the main forces in south Korea, pushing ahead with the arms reinforcement and war preparations by continuously bringing in new military equipments, weapons and ammunitions.

These reinforcement and the so-called "compensatory measures" taken by the Carter administration shows the United States' sinister intention to create "two Koreas" even by the force of arms.

This also renders the situation strained and increases a danger of war in Korea, posing a grave obstacle to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and seriously menacing peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Obvious is an overt attempt at blackmailing the growing democratic opposition forces in south Korea.

Follow highlights of dangerous steps recently taken by the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi junta toward the achievements of their ultimate goal:

New Mil. Deliveries to Seoul

Despite the intended pullout of U.S. ground troops from south Korea, the Carter administration has decided to increase its air strength there over the next few months with at least a dozen F-4 Phantom fighters. This was disclosed by Defense Secretary Brown on Feb. 17 when he met at Pacific headquarters in Honolulu, Hawaii, with high-ranking U.S. military officials.

Two days later, in his testimony before the House International Relations Committee, concerning the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from south Korea, the U.S. Defense Secretary also disclosed that the United States plans to increase the number of F-4s in south Korea from 60 to 72, and transfer to the south Korean forces such military equipment as upgraded M48 tanks and TOWs, an Honest John system and longer-range howitzers, tracked and wheeled vehicles, helicopters, engineer combat construction equipment, truck and tactical raft sets, tactical intelligence collection and surveillance, and communications and air traffic control equipment.

Brown went on to say that the administration plans to provide the south Korean puppets with $276 million of foreign military sales (FMS) credits and $2 million of international military education and training (IMET) costs this year and during the next few years at a similar annual level.

He explained most of the FY 1979 credits will be used to continue programs already under way to improve firepower and mobility:

1) More than $35 million will go for improved anti-tank capability through the purchase of more TOW missiles and of kits for upgrading M48 tanks now in the south Korean inventory,

2) About $52 million will be earmarked to improve air defense by increasing the number of Hawk missiles, providing for greater missiles maintenance capability, and acquiring additional air defense command and control equipment,

3) About $125 million will be used to produce F-4 and F-5 aircraft, improved air munitions, and radar homing and warning systems,

4) Some $30 million will be used to improve mobility by purchase of C-130 transport aircraft and helicopters, and

5) The south Koreans will use some $20 million to acquire Harpoon missiles and to interdict fast-infiltration craft.

As clearly shown in Brown's statements to U.S. administration, at present, plans to give the Pak Jung Hi junta a vast quantity of military assistance as "compensatory measures" for the phaseout of U.S. ground combat troops from south Korea.

Suffice it to note that the U.S. administration and Congress have taken of late a series of criminal steps to turn over various kinds of military equipment to the Pak Jung Hi junta. The Carter administration in its "Report on Korea" submitted to Congress last Dec. asked for approval of its plan to transfer at no cost to south Korea $800 million worth of tanks, missiles and other equipment possessed by the U.S. forces in south Korea as "compensatory measures" to offset the phaseout of its ground troops.

According to the report, equipment deliveries from the United States during last year include anti-tank missiles, some AH-1J helicopters, F-4-E, F-5, A-37 and C-123 aircraft and additional destroyers. Meanwhile, in August last the U.S. Congress approved the delivery to the south Korean "regime" 18 F-4-E's, 6 C-130 cargo planes, and 14 F-5E's. It is said that the newly-approved delivery would mean a 50 per cent increase in the number of F-4E's, mainstay fighters of the puppet air force.

Unconfirmed reports say that Sergeant surface-to-surface missiles of the 4th Missile Command in south Korea are also among weapons to be transferred to the south Koreans. At present there are deployed in south Korea 2 Sergeant missiles, 4 Honest-John missiles, 144 Nike-Hercules missiles and 120 Hawk missiles.

Such a transfer was agreed on at the "tenth annual security consultative conference" between south Korea and the United States which was held in Seoul on July 25 and 26, last year.

Increasing War Games

Many military exercises were staged, demonstrating the unchanged U.S. commitment to the "defense" of south Korea.

Defense Secretary Brown in a news conference held on Feb. 18 in Honolulu, Hawaii, said that "we will continue to have large and frequent exercises with Korea to reiterate the depth and strength of our commitment, and to show that U.S. and Korean forces are ready to carry out the security of the country if necessary."

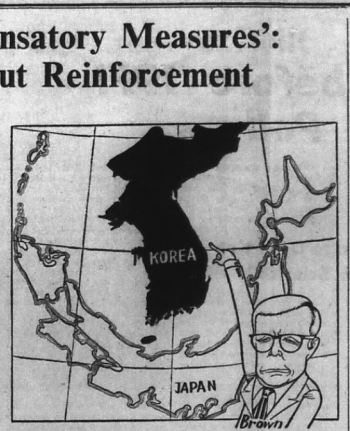
In January, this year, half a squadron of F-15 Eagle were deployed to south Korea to join air defense exercise codenamed "Coronet Condor." In late Feb. one squadron of close-support A-7D Corsair II (18 aircraft), were deployed to join "Condor Hawk" operation. It will be followed by a new major air support and air defense exercise "Condor Falcon" involving half a squadron of F-111 swing-wing fighter-bombers flying from the U.S. mainland.

A joint south Korea-U.S. military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit '78" which will start on March 7 will mark the culmination of these exercises as the largest of its kind in scale since the Korean ceasefire. Reportedly exercise will involve nuclear-tipped Lance surface-to-surface missiles.

There is no denying that the new maneuver will intensify the tension on the Korean Peninsula and prompt a new round of arms race.

A wholesale turnover is under way of ammunition to the south Korean "regime."

Part of it is the shipment to south Korea of about 9,500 tons of ammunition from the Okinawan depots.



A map drawing by the U.S. Defense Department

U.S. Marines Nuclear Attack Drill in Okinawa

Brig. Gen. Walter M. Baxter, commander of the 18th U.S. Air Tactical Fighter Wing at Kadena Air Force Base in Okinawa, Feb. 21 admitted officially for the first time that drills in the handling of nuclear bomb primers and dealing with possible accidents involving nuclear weapons have been conducted at the base eight times a year.

U.S. Marines conducted a live shell firing exercise at Camp Hansan in Okinawa on Feb. 24.

An artillery battery of the 12th Artillery Regiment, the 3rd Marine Division, fired four 155mm. guns in the exercise.

Recently, U.S. Marines based in Okinawa, frequently, has carried out military maneuvers in northern Okinawa by mobilizing M60 tanks of the latest type and amphibious tanks.

On Feb. 11 U.S. air force F-15 Eagles flew to Kadena Air Base from south Korea after joining the Jan. 25 "Coronet Condor" operation, south Korea-U.S. joint military exercise."

10 U.S. warships including Kitty Hawk, U.S. 7th Fleet, made a call at White Beach, eastern Okinawa, on Feb. 18 for the forthcoming "Team Sprit '78" exercise.

In his testimony before the U.S. House International Relations Committee, Defense Secretary Brown said that U.S. Marines based in Okinawa would be deployed to the Korean front within a couple of days as well as U.S. air and naval forces in case of an emergency.

Okinawans Apprehensive over Brown's Statement

Prominent citizens of Okinawa Feb. 23 expressed apprehension over U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's statement that U.S. Marines in Okinawa would be immediately dispatched to south Korea in case of war there.

Ota Masahide, professor at Ryukyu University and a renowned researcher of the battle of Okinawa in World War II, noted that U.S. bases in Okinawa existed to cope with an "emergency" in the Korean Peninsula.

"I had hoped that the Japanese Constitution would somewhat restrict actions of the U.S. forces in Okinawa," Ota said.

Teruya Kantoku, a lawyer, said it was all right for the U.S. to pull out its ground troops in south Korea, but Okinawa must never again become an operational base for a war in Korea.

Vice-Governor Yabe Hiroshi of Okinawa Prefecture Feb. 21 visited the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the U.S. embassy in Tokyo to protest the recent increase in American military exercises in his prefecture.

He demanded the suspension of landing and take-off drills of U.S. Marine Vtol Harriers, the removal of aircraft and the suspension of live-shell shooting exercises.

U.S. Marine Deployment On Okinawa

There are today 32,800 U.S. military personnel in Okinawa consisting of 2,700 army, 1,600 navy, 8,500 air men and 20,000 marines. Though the total number of GI's has been on the decrease, the numbers of marines has risen in a steady curve.

U.S. Marines in Okinawa take on enhanced responsibilities as the Carter administration moves to phase out the American ground forces from south Korea. These U.S. Marines have been playing an important role in major military exercises between south Korea and the U.S.: For example, "Golden Dragon" (1970, 1973) and "Capstan Dragon" (1975) exercises, which involved large-scale landing practice in south Korea. Most recently, it participated in the Jan. 18 "emergency mobilization exercise."

U.S. Marines based in Okinawa consist chiefly of two groups. One, the so-called "fleet marine force," forms the 3rd Marine Amphibious Force including the 3rd Marine Division, the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing and 3rd logistics support group, and the other is Camp Butler Marine Base Command. The Okinawan Marines, generally, have been intensifying "quick reaction system" for an "emergency."

As the headquarters of the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing based in Iwakuni, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, was transferred to Zukeran on Okinawa, all headquarters of U.S. Marines in Japan are now on the island.

The 3rd Marine Amphibious Force, the biggest ground force in Okinawa, is, so to speak, an "air-ground combined strike force," capable of carrying out operations by itself.

The Marine Corps' main force is the three brigades of the 3rd Division, soldiers of which are assigned for a 3 month frontline tour, usually to a sea duty, during which the Marines join the 79th Task Force of the Navy's 7th Fleet.

The headquarters of the 3rd Marine Amphibious Force at Zukeran commands the 3rd Marine Division and the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing.

White Beach is the home-port of the Navy's 7th Fleet 79 Task Force, and the Command of Amphibious Group One is stationed there.

U.S. Marines on Okinawa, staging frequent landing exercises as a main strike force to cope with an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula

Editorial

Urgent Need for Democracy

On Feb. 24 former south Korean "president" Yun Bo Son and other 65 civic leaders in their meeting in Seoul issued "March 1 Declaration for Democracy." They called for the abolition of the "*yusin*" regime and adoption of a new Constitution in a bid to restore democracy.

Two years ago, March 1, 1976, Yun Bo Son, former "presidential candidate" Kim Dae Jung and 18 others issued their first "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and were sentenced to prison terms up to five years. Release of such declaration is far from a "crime" punishable with a heavy sentence in any given democracy.

The new declaration shows that the human rights violations remain serious still today and that the demand for democracy has grown stronger despite the harsh crackdown clamped by the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship.

As well known, in 1972 the Pak Jung Hi junta scuttled the north-south talks and imposed the "*yusin* constitution" when the popular movement for reunification gained in strength. Since then, south Korea has been in the grip of a dictatorship, and the people have been denied all their freedom and democratic rights. The constant surveillance and torture by the "KCIA" has reduced south Korea to a huge prison. Pak Jung Hi calls this state "Korean-style democracy fit to the Korean society."

Such conduct of the south Korean puppets is extremely embarrassing to the government and people of the United States. President Carter criticized the denial of human rights in south Korea and stressed the moral factor in foreign policy, unveiling the plan to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea.

The notorious "KCIA" is harassing overseas south Koreans and carrying out a scandalous influence-buying operation in many countries, in order to create a favorable public climate. Cases in point are the 1973 Kim Dae Jung kidnap incident and Koreagate.

It is quite hard to understand the change of heart of President Carter, in other words, his present firm political, economic and military commitment of the defense of the Pak dictatorial regime. The Japanese government maintains a closer association with the puppet regime in Seoul. In order to rationalize its contradicting actions, the Carter Administration is talking about the "separation of human rights and security interests." The Japanese government for its part is sticking to the south Korean clause in the U.S.-Japan joint statement that "the security of south Korea is essential to that of Japan."

The U.S. State Department in its world survey of human rights violations alleged that the human rights violations have abated in south Korea. The American government is deliberately distorting the actual state of affairs there: the dictatorial *yusin* constitution and "emergency decree No. 9" are still in effect; over 700 political detainees including Kim Dae Jung are still in prison; numerous students and professors are now refused reinstatement into their schools; and the KCIA is constantly alerted for any sign of anti-"government" move.

The Carter government's hypocritical "tolerance" is highly detrimental to the efforts for Korea's peaceful reunification and the peace of Asia because it emboldens the embattled puppet regime further. The south Korean "regime" is reinforcing its armed forces extensively and strengthening the "*yusin*" rule by exploiting the so-called "compensatory measures" being taken to make up for the withdrawal of American ground troops.

Under these circumstances, Yun Bo Son and other south Korean democratic leaders took strong issue with the State Department's human rights report in their joint letter to the latter dated Feb. 17.

President Kim Il Sung stated: **"The south Korean rulers now resort to a most unscrupulous fascist rule. But such a fascist suppression cannot work. The lessons of history show that a tyrant cannot stay long."**

The unprecedented suppressive measures failed to prevent the south Korean freedom fighters from issuing a "Charter of Democracy and National Salvation" and a joint letter to Pak, urging him to step down from the seat of power. Since the beginning of this year, they expressed the determination to boycott the "presidential elections" scheduled for sometime this year. On Jan.24 they formed the "Korea Council on the Human Rights Movement."

These developments illustrate that with no amount of barbarous suppression can the Pak Jung Hi junta subdue the south Korean people and that the "security"-oriented Asian policy of the Carter Administration cannot work at the expense of democracy. If the Carter Administration is seriously concerned with the security of Asia, they must abandon the policy of keeping the division of Korea permanent with a continuing support to the Pak junta and refrain from standing in the way of the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy and national reunification.

Yun Bo Son:

Pak Dictatorship's Collapse Inevitable

The last December issue of the Japanese political-theoretical magazine "Sekai" carried an article sent by ex-"president" of south Korea Yun Bo Son to the editor-in chief of the magazine.

In the article Yun Bo Son exposed the treacherous crimes and fascist outrages of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which is seeking to stay on in power indefinitely.

☆

Under the first subtitle "South Korea-Japan relations, sinister aim of dark fusion and national principle" Yun Bo Son wrote:

When the south Korea-Japan talks opened in the early 1960's, I opposed them.

The Pak regime was not interested in the national cause but tried to use the south Korea-Japan talks as a means of maintaining its power.

Wasn't it seeking blind submission and humiliation by itself?

The ruling forces of south Korea and Japan should realise how terrible the stern judgement of the two peoples, especially the young generation, will be.

The Japanese government openly professed itself to be a defender of democracy and world peace.

But the Liberal Democratic Party government of Japan has all along offered no criticism against the dictatorial rule and suppression of human rights committed in south Korea under the name of *yusin* (revitalisation) in recent years and maintains the basic stance of unconditionally supporting the Pak dictatorial rule. I cannot but be surprised at this.

I think this attitude comes from the relations of organizational collusion formed between the Pak regime and the corrupt forces within the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan with the 1965 south Korea-Japan treaty as the basis.

I cannot but say a few words about the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case in Japan, which is still a focus of world attention and remains unsettled as the biggest case of violation of human rights.

According to Kim Hyong Uk's testimony at U.S. congressional hearings, the Japanese government knew beforehand the abduction plan.

This was, indeed, a surprise to us.

Under the subtitle "Present situation of the Pak regime and justness of the struggle for democracy, people's living and nation" Yun Bo Son wrote:

The Pak regime makes a practice of flouting and deceiving the people by giving a distorted picture of facts and has worked to perpetuate its rule.

To make distortion and force people to unconditionally believe it is the whole course of its dictatorship.

This is the logic of the dictatorial rule of the Pak regime.

First, it is that while helping the privileged circles increase their wealth through its economic policy of depending upon the outside forces and benefiting the corrupt privileged, it defines this accumulation of wealth as the industrialisation and modernisation of the national economy.

In my opinion the deepening of the phenomenon that "the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer" has surpassed the line of explosion by far in view of social structure.

The labour force holding the overwhelming proportion of the people has become a slave for increasing the wealth of the privileged circles.

What do the statistical figures that 90 per cent of the nation's total wealth is seized by 6 per cent of the entire population show?

Secondly, the Pak regime adopted and has intensified the dictatorship by force and intelligence policy to maintain the phenomenon ridden with many socio-economic contradictions.

Yun Bo Son

The freedom of religion, speech, the press, association and assembly is suppressed and the judicial power has been reduced to a servant of power.

It is long since the permanent one-man dictatorial system was consolidated.

The Pak regime defined such anti-democratic method as the way to promote national harmony.

The anti-communist law is applied indiscriminately and a state of emergency, emergency decrees and many other extraordinary orders were frequently proclaimed to seal up any objection to this definition.

The frequent issue of emergency decrees shows the limit of the Pak regime which cannot exist without them.

Thirdly, this regime tries to justify its abnormal existence and rule giving a deceptive definition of the possibility of war and inciting the consciousness of danger among the people.

Thus came finally a cry for nuclear development.

This is nothing but a ruse to overpower the socio-economic unrest and hardships the people feel and their hatred for the dictatorial system.

The dictatorial system of the Pak regime opposed to democracy, the people and their living gave birth to a system built on all sorts of mistakes.

But, externally the Pak Tong Sok case and the south Korea-Japan fusion have begun to be brought to light and internally the testimony of truth and justice against deception has come to brave the suppressive force.

The Pak regime tries to save itself from isolation within and without by giving another deceptive definition, independence. Its talk about independence is nothing but a futile self-deception.

How dare the Pak regime begging for Japan's military domination in addition to its political and economic domination speak about independence?

The ranks of ardent patriots will increase. And I am convinced that the dictatorship will certainly fall in the end.

In view of the nature of the Pak regime which uses every phenomenon for the dictatorship and permanent power, it is as plain as a pikestaff that it is inciting the consciousness of the danger of war on the pretext of the U.S. troop pullout and thereby following the road of strengthening the dictatorship.

Now its symptom is already manifest. This further deepens the Pak regime's hostility against the north and stimulates it to go farther along the road of permanent division. This, in turn, will result in betraying the desire of the south Korean people for reunification.

Even before the ink on the July 4 joint statement dried up the Pak regime proclaimed the so-called *yusin* system under the name of seeking peaceful unification.

Now it claims that the *yusin* system is necessary for confrontation with the north. In a word, the Pak regime is neither able nor entitled to discuss the reunification question. The masses of the people desire reunification but the dictatorial power persistently seeks the division, using and violating at will their aspiration in pursuance of its own interests.

In the last subtitle "Collapse of the Pak regime and the plan for democracy, people's living and national reunification," Yun Bo Son said:

There is a pessimistic view that if the Pak regime falls, south Korea will be thrown into confusion, the economy be devastated and a military system reappear.

I think this is a groundless rumour spread by the Pak regime or the forces who, parasitic on it, are pursuing their interests. Such rumour can not have any persuasive power in denying the justness of the assertion that the Pak regime must be overthrown.

These days the Pak regime tightly schackles the people to the civilian defence corps, neighbourhood association and reserve forces on the pretext of the danger of war.

The Pak regime makes the whole people criminals.

The Pak regime takes the whole people as an object of plunder through the inhabitant tax and added value tax.

In my view, the people's tax paying power has reached the limit and is on the point of explosion.

It is my wish to see the overthrow of the Pak regime before I die.

The collapse of the Pak regime precisely means the victory of the people and the building of a society in which the people's participation in the government and their initiative are guaranteed. Therefore, the plan will be decided by the people on their agreement from now.

And a democratic programme upheld by those people who are now in suffering but have played a leading role in the course of the struggle for democracy and national salvation up to this day has a full plan, I think.

Therefore, through the victory of the struggle we will resolve the immediate question of the people's living and the qustion of the restoration of democratic system and order and vigorously advance along the road of reunification on the principle of great national unity with the masses of the people as the main force.

The allout struggle of the entire masses of the people against the dictatorship will be the only road open to us.

We have fully prepared democratic forces.

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